FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1851. [NO. 1771.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 5. 70-tf

HESPERIAN HARP,

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons; The Week, comprising the Last Day of the Week, the First Day of the Week, the Week Completed. The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry A. Rowland. Tom Racquet, and his three Maiden Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Paradise. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations, Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 5, 1851.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD

WOULD announce to those that are indebted to them to come forward and settle up immediately. All unsettled by the first of July next will be handed over for collection, as they intend to close their business at that time.
May 3, 1851. 70-5w

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, are most earnestly requested to call and settle with him, being very much in need of the same at this time.
M. N. LEARY.
May 5, 1851. 70-3w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. B. & T. S. Jordan are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, as their business must be closed up soon, and those not closing will find their accounts in the hands of an officer or attorney.
W. B. JORDAN.
May 3, 1851. 70-3w

WOODBINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE determined to sell my place of residence on Hay Mount, containing 4 Acres, more or less, with good dwelling and out-houses, convenient to a good spring of never failing water, with one of the best gardens in this vicinity, and a fine collection of fruit and ornamental trees, some three or four hundred of the most desirable kinds, and of bearing size and age, with vines, shrubbery, &c. In short, it is useless to say more, as those who may wish to purchase can come and examine for themselves.

ALSO—My lot and workshops on Mumford and Winslow streets, fronting on each 65 feet, more or less, with all the improvements and effects or materials for the business of House Carpenter or Wheelwright.
JOS. S. DUNN.
May 5, 1851. 70-2w

Valuable Property for sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Floral College, Robeson county, on the 23d inst., a valuable TRACT OF LAND, containing about 200 acres, part of which is cleared and under cultivation, within half a mile of the College.

Also, two Lots in the village, on one of which there is a Blacksmith Shop and Tailor Shop, and on the other a Store.

Also, a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses.

A credit of six months will be given, and purchasers will be required to give bonds for the purchase money. Title will be made and possession given when the bonds are paid.
A. S. McKAY.
JAS. H. McQUEEN.
ARCH'D McQUEEN.
HECTOR CURRIE.
JAS. McEACHIN.
May 1, 1851. 70-2w

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 14, 1851. 67tf

JONES & DEMING,

HAVING formed a copartnership, and taken the Brick Store opposite to the Bank of Cape Fear, offer for sale to customers disposed to favor them with their patronage, the following articles:

PROVISIONS.

Flour, Bacon, Shad, Mackerel, Butter, Lard, Rice, Corn, Meal, Hominy, Peas, Soda Crackers, &c.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Cuba and Texas Molasses, Vinegar, Sack and Table Salt, Soap, Candles, Starch, Tobacco, Snuff, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Nick Williams's, Col. Puryear's, and Monongahela Rye Whiskey; common and Rectified do.; French, Peach and Apple Brandy; Rum and Gin; Madeira, Port and Country Wines, by the barrel or less quantities. With many other articles not necessary to mention here.

REUBEN JONES. G. S. DEMING.
April 5, 1851. 66-eow4w

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

NEW LAW BOOK.

ADAMS'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price $2 50, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 15.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the last Wednesday in May—the 28th day of the month.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 5, 1851. 70tC

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday the 30th instant.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 5, 1851. 70tf

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by
April 14. E. J. HALE & SON.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. J. WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its environs, and respectfully announces to them that it is his wish to open a School, if sufficient patronage can be obtained.

Mr. Word returns his acknowledgments with a due sense of grateful feeling for the liberal support hitherto awarded him in Fayetteville. He will exert himself yet more to merit their patronage. Those that took lessons with him last season, will be charged half price only. A subscription list is left at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms can be made known.
May 3, 1851. 70-2wpd

Greensborough Female College.

Commencement.

THE Examination of the Classes in Greensborough Female College will begin at 9 o'clock on Monday, the 2d of June, and occupy three successive days.

The Board of Trustees will convene in their Room on Tuesday, the 3d, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered on Wednesday, the 4th, by Robert P. Dick, Esq.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday the 5th of June.
CHAS. F. DEEMS, President.
May 1, 1851. 70-tIJ

PROPOSALS

FOR building a fire proof Store on the North East corner of Market Square, will be received by the subscriber until the 1st day of June next. Plans and specification will be exhibited on application to
JAMES JENKINS.
May 3, 1851. 70-3w

OFFICE F. & W. P. R. CO.,
Fayetteville, April 29, 1851.

To Carpenters & Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of May next, for the construction of three Toll Houses on the line of the Road of this Company, between Carthage and Ashboroough.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, until that day, for the construction of a Bridge across Bear Creek in the county of Moore. The Bridge is to be a single span, of 120 feet, with stone abutments, and covered. Plans and specifications for the entire work can be seen at this Office.
F. COOPER, Engineer
70] F. & W. P. R. Co.

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE,
May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Job Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Dusenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
[Countersigned.]
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

Wood and Blacksmith Shop.—

The subscriber having secured the services of a first rate Wagon, Cart and Plough Maker, is prepared to execute all work in that line with despatch and neatness. Particular attention given to repairing.

Also, attached to the Wood Shop is a Blacksmith Shop, where all Blacksmith's work will be done at the shortest notice, and warranted to please. Shop on Maxwell street, a short distance South of E. W. Willkings's Store.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, May 6, 1851. 70-3w

GREAT ATTRACTION!
GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!
ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call; as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.
HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given.
H., S. & CO.
Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.
Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, will take place in the Hotel Hall, on the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. A general attendance is requested.
WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
April 19, 1851. 68-td.

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.
April 21. 68tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.
J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

DUPONT'S POWDER.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S POWDER in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.
DE ROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, April 25, 1851. 69-1m

200 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED.)

AT $1 per day. Also, 50 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.
McCULLOUGH & CO.
April 26, 1851. 69tf

Fayetteville and Northern
PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock in the "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company," will be opened from this date until the 25th of May next, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to-wit:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Hon. Robert Strange, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean, J. W. Pearce, J. G. Shepherd, Joel Williams, John C. Williams, and D. G. MacRae.

At Raleigh, under the direction of E. P. Guion, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Seaton Gales, and Wm. W. Holden.

At Smithfield, under the direction of J. W. Evans, Ashley Sanders and Duncan McPherson.

Upper part of Johnston, under the direction of A. J. Leach, John McLean, Linn B. Sanders.

Lower part of Wake, under the direction of Adam G. Banks, Stephen Stephenson, Samuel Whitaker, and Dr. John H. Jones.

At Flea Hill, Cumberland, under the direction of Joel Williams, David McNeill, and N. K. McDuffie.

At Averasborough, under the direction of D. J. McAlister, John C. Smith, Neill S. Stewart, and Wm. T. Smith.

At Kingsbury, under the direction of John C. Williams, Nathan King, Henry Elliot, and John McNeill.

At McNeill's Ferry, under the direction of Arch'd S. McNeill, John A. Spears, Dr. John McKay, and Robert B. Smith.

At Summerville, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, Alex. D. McLean, Arch'd Cameron, and Hugh C. McLean.

At Neill's Creek, under the direction of C. H. Cofield, Andrew H. Dewar, and Geo. W. Pegram.

The several Committees are requested to open the books forthwith, and to continue them open until the 25th of May, after which to return them to the Commissioners at Fayetteville by the first Monday in June next.

ROBERT STRANGE,
B. W. ROBINSON,
ARCH'D McLEAN,
J. W. PEARCE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JOEL WILLIAMS,
D. G. MACRAE,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.

April 25, 1851. 69-3w

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.
W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.
April 1851. 69tf

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.
April 22, 1851. 69tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in sums of $500 and $1000, payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by Act of Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest; and being *exempt from taxation* also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment rarely met with in the State. Apply to
DE ROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, April 22. 69-1m

"SMALL STORES"—1851-'2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 24, 1851.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for small stores," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Looking glasses
Brushes, shaving	*Mustard seed
Brushes, scrubbing	Needles, sewing, assorted
Brushes, shoe	*Pepper, black
Brushes, clothes	*Pepper, red
Buttons, navy, vest	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy, coat	Razor strops
Buttons, dead-eye	Riband, hat
Blacking, boxes of	Soap, shaving, in cakes
Beeswax	Silk, sewing, blue black
Combs, course	Scissors
Combs, fine	Spoons
Cotton, spools of	Thread, black, white, and blue
Grass, for hats	Tape, black and white
Jacknives	Thimbles.
Handkerchiefs, cotton	
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors	

*Mustard and pepper will be required at New York *only*, and in the raw state.

All the articles must be of good quality, equal to the best of those generally used in the service, and conformable to the samples (*all of which have been recently selected and new*) deposited at said navy yards and in this Bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy yard where delivered as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All the articles to be delivered free of all incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each and every article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Every separate package in which one or more dozen of the above articles are packed, and the boxes, bales, or barrels in which the same may be delivered, shall be marked with their contents, the name of the contractor, and the month and year when put up; and, when desired, in good, substantial shipping order.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with: ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaranty required by law; the competency of the guaranty to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."
89-4w

ICE! ICE!!

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby notified that Ice will be delivered at the Market House from and after the first of May, between the hours of six and half past seven o'clock, A. M., and on Saturday afternoons between six and half past seven o'clock for the remainder of the season.

ICE will also be kept on hand for sale at the market house, to transient purchasers, at three cents per pound. Application to be made to
CHARLES GODDARD, Agent.
April 28, 1851. 69-3w

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do.; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tarltans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown, and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 *cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Berbe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Paper-ing; Screen ditto.*

A Large Stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawns; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmere; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

BRIDAL QUARRELS.

A trifling disagreement about a trifling matter may destroy a life of enjoyment—and it usually happens that when the married pair *do* quarrel, the occasion is so despicable that they are ashamed to think of it. Yet that silly circumstance, like a drop of ink discoloring a whole vessel of water, often spreads its influence over the whole life. Just as

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has turn'd the course of many a river;
A dew-drop on the baby plant
Has warp'd the giant oak forever."

I remember reading an exceedingly painful illustration of these ideas, for the truth of which the author pledged his word.

A young couple had passed the first few weeks of their marriage at the house of a friend. Having at length occupied their new home, they were taking their first breakfast, when the following scene took place:

The young husband was innocently opening a boiled egg in an egg-cup. The bride observed that he was breaking the shell at what she thought the wrong end. "How strange it looks," said she, "to see you break your egg at the small end, my dear. No one else does so—and it looks so odd."

"O, I think it is quite as good—in fact, better than breaking it at the large end, my love; for when you break the large end, the egg runs over the top," replied the husband.

"But it looks very odd, when no one else does so," rejoined the wife.

"Well, now, I really do think it is not a nice way *you* have got of eating an egg. That dipping of strips of bread and butter into an egg certainly is not tidy. But I do not object to your doing as you please, if you will let me break my egg at the small end," retorted the husband.

"I am sure my way is not so bad as eating fruit-pie with a knife, as you do, instead of using a fork—and you always eat the syrup, as if you were not accustomed to have such things. You really do not see how very bad it looks, or I am sure you would not do so," added the wife.

"The syrup is made to be eaten with the pie, and why should I send it away in the plate?" asked the husband.

"No well-bred persons clear up their plates as if they were starved," said the bride with a contemptuous toss of her head.

"Well, then, I am not a well-bred person," replied the husband, angrily.

"But you must be, if we are to live comfortably together," was the sharp answer of the fastidious lady.

"Well, I *must* break my egg at the small end, so it does not signify—and I must also eat the syrup."

"Then I will have neither fruit-pie nor eggs at the table."

"But I will have them," exclaimed the husband.

"Then I wish I had not been married to you," cried the young wife, bursting into tears.

"And so do I," added the now incensed husband, as he arose and walked out of the room.

This domestic quarrel was followed by others equally trifling in their origin and disgraceful in their character, until the silly couple made themselves so disagreeable to each other that their home became unendurable, and they separated.

"Now, I doubt not, the reader is ready to pronounce this quarrel a foolish affair. It was so; and yet I seriously question if the first quarrel between a newly-married pair ever has a more elevated beginning. Little things do great mischief, and are to be watched with suspicious care.

A Neglected Scratch.—An Indian clergyman lately told a story about a man with whom he boarded when a college boy. The man was at his work one frosty morning and happened to get a slight scratch on the back of his hand. A single minute's attention to it would have caused it to heal in a day or two. It was neglected. A slight inflammation appeared which a simple poultice would have reduced, but it was neglected. The whole hand became inflamed, and should have had the best medical attention, but it was neglected.—The arm and shoulder and back was seized with pain, and now all was alarm and confusion. Twelve physicians were soon in attendance to consult upon the case. The question was, whether the cutting off the limb would save the man's life; and it was decided to be too late! The disease had gained a mortal hold, and no human skill could arrest it. A vicious habit—an indulged little sin—a neglected duty—how easily are they taken care of, if we are in season with them; but how stubborn and ruinous they become, if they are let alone!

The Bar is fast losing its attractions to the young men of this city. There are now thirty young gentlemen that have received liberal educations who are serving their 'times' as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to ensure their respectability and success. That day is past. Mechanics will now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the larger portion of the State and Federal Governments.
New York Mirror.

A man in New York, was, last week, sent to the penitentiary for four months, for cruelly beating a horse. What a pity a large class of crimes in our State go unwhipt of justice, for want of a penitentiary.

A MINE UNDER THE SEA.

The following description of a visit to Botallack copper mine, in England, is from a work recently published, entitled "Rambles beyond Railroads." In complete mining equipment, with candles stuck by lumps of clay to their felt hats, the travellers have painfully descended by perpendicular ladders and along dripping-wet rock passages, fathoms down into pitchy darkness; the miner who guides them calls a *hall*, and their exact position with reference to the surface of the "terraqueous globe," is thus described:

We are now four hundred yards out, under the bottom of the sea! and twenty fathoms, or a hundred and twenty feet below the sea level. Coast-trade vessels are sailing over our heads. Two hundred and forty feet beneath us men are at work; and there are galleries even below that! The extraordinary position down the face of the cliff, of the engines and other works on the surface, at Botallack, is now explained. The mine is not excavated like other mines under the land but under the sea.

Having communicated these particulars, the miner next tells us to keep strict silence and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and motionless. If the reader could only have beheld us now, dressed in our copper-colored garments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, with a flame burning on our heads and darkness enveloping our limbs—he must certainly have imagined without any violent stretch of fancy, that he was looking down upon a conclave of gnomes.

After listening for a few moments, a distant unearthly noise becomes faintly audible—a long, low, mysterious moaning, that never changes—that is felt on the ear as well as heard by it—a sound that might proceed from some incalculable distance—from some far invisible height—a sound unlike anything that is heard on the upper ground, in the free air of heaven—a sound so sublimely mournful and still, so ghostly and so impressive when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue instinctively to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it, and think not of communicating to each other the astonishment which it has inspired in us both from the first.

At last the miner speaks, and tells us that what we hear is the sound of the surf lashing the rocks a hundred and twenty feet above us, and of the waves that are breaking on the beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, and the sea is in no extraordinary state of agitation; so the sound is low and distant just at this period. But when storms are at their height, when the ocean hurls mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; the roaring heard down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labor—all ascend to the surface to breathe the upper air and stand on the firm earth: dreading, though no catastrophe has ever happened yet, that the sea will break in on them if they remain in the cavern below.

Hearing this, we get up to look at the rock above us. We are able to stand upright in the position we now occupy; and flaring our candles hither and thither in the darkness, can see the bright, pure copper streaking the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ooze, of the most lustrous green color, traversed by a natural network of thin red veins of iron, appear here and there in large, irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is the salt water percolating through invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy days it spurts out furiously in thin continuous streams. Just over our heads we observe a wooden plug, of the thickness of a man's leg; there is a hole here, and the plug is all that we have to keep out the sea!

Immense wealth of metal is contained in the roof of this gallery, throughout its whole length; but it remains, and will always remain untouched; the miners dare not take it, for it is part, and a great part of the rock which forms their only protection against the sea, and which has been so far worked away here that its thickness is limited to an average of three feet only between the water and the gallery in which we now stand. No one knows what might be the consequence of another day's labor with the pickaxe on any part of it.

RE-VACCIN

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The steamer Georgia arrived this morning from Chagres, bringing 300 passengers, and $1,269,426 in gold dust as freight.

Advices from Havana state that the utmost excitement prevailed there relative to the invasion of the island. Many persons had been thrown into prison on suspicion of sympathising with Lopez. Three priests had been arrested on the charge of preaching mutinous sermons. The man (previously mentioned) who attempted to bribe several pilots to the cause of Lopez, was executed immediately after his conviction by the court.

Matters at Havana were becoming so serious that many families were leaving the place. The Captain-General was taking every precaution to repel invasion. Lookouts were stationed all along the coast. Some American seamen, who were on a drunken frolic and had created a disturbance, had been arrested and their heads put into the stocks, from the effects of which two of them had died.

Numerous cases of Lynch law, of fights, affrays, and murders, are mentioned in the California accounts.

Gold found in abundance.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The well informed Jacksonville correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writing under the date of the 27th ult., states that the Cuban invasion is very popular in that Southern region, and is styled the "Cuban Emigration." The letter says:

A very great and unhealthy excitement exists here; the town is full of recruits, and others are encamped in the vicinity, waiting hourly notice of departure. Gonzales is here, and the reason of the delay is not generally understood. The ladies have worked pretty banners of red, blue, and white, in stripes, with a single blue star in the white ground, and half the town seems disposed to go.

Several distinguished names are mentioned of those who have filled prominent situations in the Southern States. The Judge and District Attorney were persuaded a week ago to take an excursion to the wilderness, and are now where no telegraph or mail can reach them.

The Telegraph wires are cut northward, and the whole seems to be arranged as to ensure success with regard to effecting a landing, unless intercepted near the mouth of the St. John's river.

These "Emigrants," as they call themselves, regard themselves as outlaws, claiming no protection from the United States, as citizens, as soon as they sail from our shore.

The Washington Republic places no confidence in the telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announcing that the Cuban expedition had been abandoned, and that those who had taken part in it had returned to their homes, considering it a feint, with a view of baffling the government in its design of repressing the expedition.

The Savannah Republican, referring to the return of the steamer Welaka from Florida, with the U. S. Marshal on board, says:

"With the exception of a few strangers whom the Marshal saw loitering about Jacksonville, he was unable to discover any traces of the expedition. He heard nothing of either Gen. Lopez or Gen. Gonzales, for whom he had warrants. The rumors which have reached here of the hundreds who had assembled in the vicinity of "Burnt Fort" and Jacksonville, were doubtless exaggerations which, if sifted to the bottom, would turn out somewhat like the story of the "three black crows."

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

We have reliable news here that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned on the Atlantic coast as far as heard from. The officers and men assembled in this vicinity, most of whom came from the West, have returned home.

Scene on the Isthmus.—We have remarked some of the roughest specimens of humanity passing through this city, that we ever cast eyes upon in our life before.—The other day, while standing at the Exchange, our attention was called to one of the *very* hardest looking of customers, just arrived in the "Isthmus" from California, after evidently a long residence in El Dorado. He and those with him were bearded like pards. He was listening to the jabber of a native who had hired him a mule, and on seeing his baggage, was remonstrating to get a dollar or two more. "Look you here, *hombre*," said he, "a bargain's a bargain: I agreed to give you twenty dollars; I paid you the half; start your boots! I am a man of few words; but if in ten minutes that mule ai'nt ready packed, there will be one dead nigger about these diggings." He drew a revolver from his belt, looked at the caps, and turning round, looked savage defiance at every body. At that instant, a lady on a mule and two beautiful little girls, on their way to California, were trying to pass the blocked up thoroughfare. His eyes met the appealing gaze of the mother. In an instant his whole countenance was changed. He doffed his hat to the lady, backed the mule, *hombre* and all, and with a sweep of his arm, called the attention of his comrades; "Back, boys," said he, "make way for the lady." The way was cleared and the lady passed. Our stalwart friend stood gazing after them for a minute or two, and as he turned round, we could perceive his face suffused with tears; on wiping them, he perceived we were regarding him closely: "I have been away from home, sir," said he in a faltering voice, "for two years; that woman and the faces of those little children, remembered me of my family.—God bless my girls and their mother!" So shaking himself as it were, he returned his revolver to his belt; and, in a mild voice, said to the native, "Come, *hombre*, as soon as you can, my friend, get that mule ready, and you shall have what you ask more." And so saying he walked thoughtfully away.—*Panama Paper.*

In many gentlemen's houses in France, there is an apartment of an octagonal form twelve or fifteen feet across, and thirty-six or forty-five feet round, and all the eight sides as well as the ceiling above are of the most polished glass mirrors; so that when a man stands in the centre of the room, he sees himself in every direction, multiplied in a row of selfs, as far as the eye can extend. The humor of it is, that when the lady of the house is out of temper, when she is angry, or when she weeps without a cause, she may be locked up in this chamber to pout, and see, in every direction, how beautiful she is.

Prosperity has the same effect on the milk of human kindness, that warm weather has on other sorts of milk.

Many hearts are like islands, shut out from the rest of the world.

THE RIGHT OF SECEDING FROM THE UNION.

It is very remarkable that, at the moment when a convention is about to assemble in one of the States for the purpose of deciding whether it will withdraw from the Union, a document contemporaneous with the formation of the constitution, and emanating from the chief of its authors, has come to light, which shows, beyond all doubt, that the idea of the right of secession was considered at the time of adoption of the constitution by the several States, and abandoned as defeating the whole purpose of the constitution itself. It is strange that any one should require an argument to establish this, for it seems to us to result necessarily from the nature of the compact itself—but the opportune publication of the document which we refer to serves to show that the provident and farseeing fathers of the republic did not overlook this danger, and intended to provide against it. The following correspondence between Hamilton and Madison has just seen the light, for the first time, and the Fayetteville Observer, by whom it has been produced, deserves the thanks of the country for giving it publicity at this season. The language of Mr. Madison, in the last of the letters here quoted, is as explicit as it was possible to make it. New York wished to come into the Union with a reservation of a right to withdraw. No, said the father of the government. "THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES AN ADOPTION IN TOTO AND FOREVER." FOREVER! Illustrious sage! His vast soul would be satisfied with nothing but a government reared to last through all time. He knew that to concede the right to each State to withdraw at pleasure, was remitting the States to the very perils of the old confederacy against which it was the purpose of the new constitution to guard them—and he resisted such a concession as the introduction of the seed of quick and certain mortality into the heart of the new government. He regarded the constitution and the Union as perpetual and immortal. He agreed that the constitution should provide that new States might join the Union—but he refused that it should contain a permission to any State to go out of the Union. He joyfully united in the adoption of the provision whereby the whole continent, or more, might come in under its broad ægis, and partake of its protection and its blessing—but he sternly refused to allow that any part of its once acquired territory should be lessened by voluntary withdrawal. He cared not how many stars might be added to the emblazonry of the gorgeous ensign of the republic—but, once there, they were never to aspire to any other sphere, or any other orbit.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Imports and Exports of the Port of New York for the month of April, 1851.

IMPORTS.

Foreign goods entered for consumption,	$9,101,570
Foreign goods warehoused,	1,238,313
Specie,	320,981

EXPORTS.

Domestic goods and produce,	$4,561,770
Foreign goods,	380,890
Specie,	3,482,182

This statement exhibits facts upon which an instructive homily might be read.

It is any thing but a satisfactory state of affairs when at *one* port, and in *one* month, we see *importations* of foreign merchandise to the extent of $10,339,883 against an *export* of domestic and foreign goods of $4,947,660; leaving a balance against us at one port, and for one month, of $5,397,223, of which there has been paid in specie $3,482,182, exclusive of stock and other public securities which have been sent forward as remittances.

National Intelligencer.

Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, through her private secretary, on Friday morning handed over to the Mayor of Baltimore the sum of $3,700, with her instructions to appropriate it to the following charitable institutions and purposes:

To the Female Orphan Asylum on Richmond street, attached to St. Peter's Church	$800
To the Orphans' Home, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Moriarty,	700
To the Farm School in Baltimore county	700
To the Widows' Home	800
For private relief, to be disbursed at the discretion of the Mayor	700
	$3,700

Miss Lind and suite left Baltimore the same morning in the 9 o'clock train of cars for Philadelphia, having added largely, if that were possible, to her already great reputation.—*Baltimore American.*

Jenny Lind.—The proceeds of Jenny Lind's concert in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, amounted to $5,042, which has been distributed as follows: For the Union Benevolent Association, $1000; for the Seamen's Friend Society, $1000; for the Foster Home Association, $800; for the relief of disabled firemen, $500; for St. Joseph's Hospital, $500; for the Hospital attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church, $500; for the Musical Fund Society, $400; for the Mayor of the city, to be distributed for private charities, as his judgment may best dictate, $342.

ARREST OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4

The nett receipts of Jenny Lind's concert last night, at the Chinese Museum, are estimated at $6,000. She leaves tomorrow morning for New York. Yesterday the fair songstress found herself in rather an uncomfortable situation. Quinlan, lessee of Chesnut st. theatre, brought a suit against Mr. Barnum for alleged breach of contract relative to giving the Lind concerts in his theatre. Jenny was summoned as a witness before Thomas D. Smith, who acted as commissioner in the case. A subpœna was issued against her, and she was brought to the court room in her carriage by the sheriff. She was evidently very much agitated and annoyed. In her evidence, in reply to a question of Quinlan's counsel, she stated that she received from Mr. Barnum $1,000 out of every $6,000 of gross receipts, as her share of the profits.

To Remove Stains.—Repentance.—*Ex.*

This may do for reputations, but it wont do for shawls or silk dresses; the only thing left in such cases is to *die.*

"Castigate that quadruped until he still have accelerated his pace," said a Gothamite to a livery boy who was driving him to Roxbury. "Talk to me in English," said the boy, "I'm not a knickerbocker."

THE EARTH'S DIURNAL REVOLUTION.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

In a recent number of the Advertiser I observed an article from a London paper, giving an account of the new method of proving the diurnal revolution of the earth. Having myself previously tried the Parisian experiment and obtained the same result, I thought perhaps a brief description of my method, which is very simple, might not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

An ordinary fifty-six pound weight, suspended by means of a small wire from the rafters of a barn, formed my pendulum.—It was thirty feet long, and consequently made about twenty-one vibrations per minute. In order that it might move with as little friction as possible, and also turn freely in a horizontal direction, I took a small file, and having had one end turned up at right angles to its length and well hardened, I made the point sharp and smooth. This I drove into the rafter, and on the point suspended a hardened ring, which had a small indentation on the inside to keep from slipping off the point. To this ring the wire of the pendulum was fastened.

That the vibrations might be the more readily traced along the floor, a small pointed rod was attached to the centre of the underside of the weight, nearly in a line with the wire, and long enough to reach within an eighth of an inch of the floor. The point on the floor immediately under the pendulum when at rest was then ascertained, and twelve straight lines drawn through it, making, with each other, angles of fifteen degrees each. The pendulum was now set to vibrating along one of these lines. For a short time the point of the rod seemed to be tracing the line backwards and forwards; but in less than fifteen minutes it had deviated perceptibly to the left of the end next the observer.—I tried it successively along several other lines running in various directions, and found in every instance, when undisturbed, that it deviated to the left, and that the amount of deviation varied nearly as the time; that is, the longer the time the greater the deviation. To-day I again repeated the experiment. At 11 o'clock I set it vibrating along a line running nearly east and west, and now, at 2, three hours after, I find it moving northwest and southeast.

According to a well-known law of motion, a body once put in motion by any force will continue to move in the direction in which that force is impressed, until acted upon by some other force tending to move it in a different direction. Now, in the present instance, as we know of no force tending to change the direction of the pendulum's motion, it seems fair to infer that it still vibrates in the same absolute direction that it did three hours ago. If this be true, the barn floor must have been turning round to the eastward, making, during these three hours, one-eighth of a revolution; and as the barn still has the same relative position to all external objects on the surface of the earth around it, we must conclude that it is the earth that is turning round at this rate, and that it will make a complete revolution in twenty-four hours. H. D. V.

Plainfield, May 1, 1851.

New Engine.—The New Orleans Courier has the following account of a new invention. "A steamboat to travel on land or water," would indeed be a novelty:

A gentleman exhibited this morning in the Lyceum Hall, while the assembled multitude waited to be organized in Convention—a model of a locomotive which can be used for a steamboat to travel on land or water—for ploughing or for any sort of riding or travelling—it can also be used as a fire engine, or a street sprinkler. He said it would throw water 300 or 3,000 feet high, according to the size of the machine constructed; and if one had been in existence here at the time, the St. Charles fire could have been extinguished in five seconds after the invention got upon the ground. The inventor is one of the keenest, at the same time most gentlemanly looking chaps in town; and we believe he persuaded every body, that his invention is the greatest yet. The first engineers of the city have examined it, and pronounced that he has overcome every difficulty in the way of travelling on land by steam. He made the model move ahead, retrograde, turn round and round every way, with grace and ease. It is indeed, wonderful to behold.

The Doom of our World.—What this change is to be, we dare not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements, and some indication of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets welding their loose materials at the solar furnace—the volcanic eruptions in our own satelite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all foreshadows of the impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away—thus treading, as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling upon the mausoleums of former worlds—let us learn the lesson of humiliation and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation.

North British Review.

Fact in Ornithology.—The quills of the feathers of birds are air-vessels, which can be emptied and filled at pleasure. The gannet or solan goose is a beautiful instance of this wonderful provision; it lives on fish and passes the greater portion of its time either in the air or on the water; even in the most tempestuous weather it may be seen floating like a cork on the wildest waves. It can even force air between its skin and body to such a degree that it becomes nearly as light and buoyant as a bladder.

Life and Death.—Some men make a womanish complaint, that it is a great misfortune to die before our time. I would ask what time? Is it that of nature? But she, indeed, has lent us life, as we do a sum of money, only no certain day is fixed for payment. What reason then to complain, if she demands it at pleasure; since it was on this condition you received it.

Cicero.

Advantages of Advertising.—The Boston Times concludes a long article on Mr. Barnum, by saying that he owes his fortune to a proper, judicious, and liberal plan of advertising in the newspapers.

THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRACY.

The Detroit Tribune, of April 26th, gives the following leaf from the history of the late conspiracy of desperadoes in that State:

"The schemes concocted, and the system under which the gang of ruffians, recently arrested along the line of the Central Railroad, were drilled, and the depths to which they were ready to sink themselves in crime and depravity, may be partially inferred from the following leaf in the history of their conspiracy:

"At one of the regular meetings which they were in the habit of holding periodically at their place of rendezvous, for the purpose of consultation as to future movements, and the division of plunder, it was reported by some, in the order of business, that one of their sworn number, whose name was stated, had been detected in revealing some of the secrets that should have been known only to the initiated.—Suspicions of betrayal were frequently indulged in, and to the question as to how the guilty one should be silenced, one of the conclave made the significant remark that "*dead men tell no tales!*"

"Acting upon this hint, it was unanimously agreed that the punishment should be death; and that the duty of carrying the penalty into effect should be dealt out to the lowest bidder for the job! The first offer was named at three hundred and fifty dollars for *an assassination*, and the bidding went on till the sum was lowered to one hundred dollars—the bidder reserving the right to put the victim out of the way in his own place and manner, and the time allotted not to exceed four days. This offer was the price finally agreed upon, and the money was immediately counted out and paid over to the fiend who had agreed to steep his hand in the murder. The individual complained of, and thus singled out as the victim of their vengeance, was one of the two who, for eighteen months, had been under pay of the Central Railroad Company for the purpose of detecting and bringing to justice this most abandoned gang of desperadoes. Fearing that he had become suspected of treachery he had disguised himself, and in the capacity of one of their more western accomplices, had presented himself by the proper passwords, and was present throughout this interesting council, where his life had become a price! At the first opportunity, after these *interesting* preliminaries had been settled, our 'marked man' withdrew from the infernal cabal, little relishing, as may be supposed, the warm position in which he found himself placed—making it the last time he ever met the precious gang in council, and being but a day or two before their official escort to our city, under the guidance of the sheriff and his posse."

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE COTTON AND TOBACCO CROPS BY FROST.

NASHVILLE, May 2.

We have had heavy rains in this section, and a killing frost last night caused much damage to the cotton and tobacco plants. The greater part of those already up are thought to have been killed.

EDDYVILLE, May 2.

We have had a severe frost here, causing great destruction to the tobacco plants.

CLARKSVILLE, (Tenn.) May 2.

The tobacco plants have suffered in this district from heavy frosts.

Boston and the Fugitive Slave.—The agents of the owner of Sims, the fugitive slave, have published a card in the Savannah papers, returning thanks to the Boston police, the merchants and others, for kindness and attention, and for the aid afforded them in securing the possession of the fugitive. They say:

"Every thing we saw and heard in Boston has left on our minds the strong and enduring impression, that the respectable citizens of that place are a law-abiding people—determined to see the laws executed, and determined to do justice to the South. We venture to remark, in conclusion, that the recovery of another slave there would be attended with but little trouble or expense."

Large Increase of Immigration.—The following exhibit of the ingress of foreigners at the port of New York for the first four months of the present year, shows an extraordinary increase over the corresponding months of the preceding years. Compared with last year, it is as follows:

	1850.	1851.
January,	13,154	14,709
February,	3,206	8,170
March,	5,569	16,055
April,	14,627	27,779
Total,	36,556	66,713
		36,556
Increase this year over last,		30,157

Of those who arrived during April, there came from Ireland, 15,968; Germany, 6,372; England, 2,679; Scotland, 726; and from France, 717. It will be observed that the increase is almost entirely in the Irish immigration. Of this class, a large proportion are landed in a state of the most abject poverty, and often incapacitated by disease, deformity, or the infirmities of age for self-support. The German immigration has not yet fairly set in.

Journal of Commerce.

The following instance of the advantage arising from a judicious system of advertising is given by the Philadelphia Inquirer. Such instances are by no means rare:

"A member of a leading firm in South Third street yesterday informed us that a few days since he commenced advertising in the columns of the Inquirer. His first advertisement had been published only a few hours when it attracted the attention of a stranger, who immediately called at his office, and, after a conversation of a few minutes, made a purchase, on which our friend realized a profit of *eleven hundred dollars!* This is an undoubted fact, and it speaks volumes as to the value of advertising."

Cattle Snatchers.—One of the most curious species of rascality practiced in New York city is cattle snatching. Hundreds of persons are said to make their livelihood by driving stray horses and cattle into vacant lots in the upper part of the city, and there killing them for the sake of their hides, which are quickly stripped off and immediately disposed of to some tanner. It is also alleged that the flesh is carted off to a butcher's shop and sold for prime beef—which assertion, one would fain hope, must be taken with considerable allowance.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO.

Our city was visited, on Sunday afternoon last, by one of the most fearful storms of wind that it has ever been our lot to witness.

It had been raining during the forenoon, the wind blowing the clouds from the South-west, and about noon, it ceased raining and gave some prospect of fair weather. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the clouds began to thicken with every prospect of more showers of rain, when suddenly a whirlwind swept across the city with great rapidity and fury, doing much damage to the trees, gardens, yards and houses in its track. It seems to have formed in the south-western part of the city, near the Lunatic Asylum, and to have passed over in a north-easterly direction. Those who witnessed its formation, state that the wind suddenly veered in three or four different directions, when the opposing currents formed themselves, in an inconceivable short space of time, into a whirl-wind, which rose to some distance in the air, when an explosion, like a sharp peal of thunder, was heard, when it descended and swept over the city with very great violence and rapidity. Fortunately, the hand that "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm," so ordered it that no one was seriously injured.

Much damage was done to the stores and dwellings in the track of this tornado, which fortunately was not more than seventy-five or a hundred yards in width. So far as we can ascertain, the following is about the amount of injury that was sustained:

The frame of a house that was in process of erection by Mr. Litchford was entirely blown to pieces and the timbers scattered. The trees standing in the yard of B. F. Moore, Esq., were blown down, one of them twisted off and carried to some distance. The dwelling was not seriously damaged. A shed on the lot of Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, was blown down together with several large trees in the yard. Several trees were uprooted on the lot of W. W. Holden, Esq., his smoke house nearly overturned, a chimney in the Standard Office blown down and paper and materials scattered with no other injury, we believe, to the office. A chimney of the dwelling of Mrs. Wheaton was blown down and her garden greatly damaged. The shade trees in the yard of Mrs. James F. Taylor were blown down, the chimneys thrown off, breaking into and greatly injuring a beautiful Green House; the piazza to the dwelling was slightly damaged and the fencing around the lot blown down. Several trees were blown down on the lot on which stands the residence of R. Smith, Esq., one or two falling partially against the house. The row of brick buildings on Fayetteville street, occupied principally as stores, received considerable damage. The chimneys were blown down in those occupied by Mr. Pomeroy, book seller; T. H. Selby, dry goods merchant; W. Thompson; Palmer and Ramsey jewellers; H. D. Turner, bookseller. The tin roofing of all these stores was almost entirely blown off, and in the store occupied by T. H. Selby, several of the rafters and joists were broken. The fury of the tornado was somewhat abated until it came to the north-eastern part of the city, where it literally carried away the kitchen of Dr. W. W. Gray. There were three negroes at the time in the kitchen, but, we learn, none of them were seriously injured. It passed on in the same direction, but we have not learned what ravages it committed after it left the city. There were several other buildings which were slightly injured, but the above embraces the extent of damage, so far as we have been informed. The amount of pecuniary damage sustained we have not heard estimated, nor have we any means of calculating it with any certainty.

The storm passed just by our office, within a few feet of it, but under a good Providence, it stands unharmed.

Raleigh Star.

"We copy to day, from the New York Herald and the Baltimore Sun, an account of the arrest of some of the supposed leaders in the second Cuban Expedition, and also some account of the movements at Washington on the subject. The Republic and other organs of Mr. Fillmore, triumphantly announce that Cuba is "prepared to repel the invaders." The President certainly displays much energy in protecting Spanish interests and in guarding Spanish despotism.

Standard, 3d inst.

The above article is of a piece with one upon which we took occasion to offer a few comments in our last. It is very evident that the Editor of the Standard has a strong and growing sympaty with the desperate and unprincipled men, who are jeopardizing the peace of the Country, by threatening and preparing to invade a nation with which we are at peace, and between which and ourselves there exist the strongest and most binding treaty obligations. The Editor knows, if the Government were to stand still and permit this Expedition against Cuba to be fitted out within our jurisdiction, without an effort to check and frustrate it, that it would be not only a violation of the laws of the United States, but a just cause of war against us. "*Protecting Spanish interests.*" What arrant demagoguism! Mr. Fillmore is sworn to see the laws executed and he intends to keep his oath and do his duty. This is the head and front of his offending. For this all the Cuban Banditti, and those who sympathize with them, *hate* him and will do what they can to traduce him. "*Guarding Spanish despotism!*" And this is the species of argument, which the Editor designs using, to convince the public, that an expedition gotten up for the main, and we might with safety say, sole purpose of plundering a neighboring nation—laying waste her fields—burning her cities and villages—shedding the blood of her People—driving into distress and penury, her women and children, is all *right and proper*, quite *Christian* in its character, and should be winked at and encouraged by our Government! Such sentiments are a disgrace to human nature, and should receive the unqualified condemnation of all honorable and generous-minded men!

Raleigh Register.

What he wanted.—A fellow was doubting whether or not he should volunteer to fight the Mexicans. One of the flags waving before his eyes bearing the inscription, "Victory or Death," somewhat troubled and discouraged him. "Victory is a very good thing," said he, "but why put it victory or death?" "Just put," said he, "victory or cripple, and I'll go that."

There is a factory in Birmingham, England, which, incredible as it may seem, turns out six thousand pins per minute.

WHO IS GOVERNOR?

It has become with many, of late, a matter of serious and anxious inquiry, "*who is, in reality, the Governor of North Carolina?*" We do not mean by this who is the Governor, "*de jure,*" because, we suppose, that having been elected, and having taken the oaths of office in the usual way, the Hon. David S. Reid is such. But we wish to know who is the veritable, simonpure Governor, "*de facto?*" This is a very important inquiry—one in which the People of the State have a deep interest, and we beg our brethren of the press to push forward the investigation before it is too late.

Some persons are malicious enough to suppose that the *Editor of the Standard* is the Governor, "*de facto,*" and that *he* decides all points of difficulty which arise in the gubernatorial conclaves, with as much authority as ever the Oracle of Apollo spoke! One reason why HE has been chosen to act "*in loco Gubernatoris,*" (we hope this is good latin!) is *this*, (it was gravely considered in conclave.) He is, like His Excellency, "*de jure,*" and some of the rest of us, a small man, and it was readily decided between them that none but *small* men can be *great men!*—Many authorities were cited in favor of this opinion. Each became quite learned, historically, on the subject. One cited *Alexander;* the other *Charles XII* of Sweden. One referred to *Tamerlane*, the other to *Genghis Khan.* Coming to modern times, and running over a long list of great names, it was agreed that Mr. *Polk* was a small man, and he was the *greatest* "that ever lived in the tide of time!"

The fact that the Editor of the "Standard" has gone down the country, to attend to the "Swamp Lands," while the *Governor, ex officio President of the Literary Board*, remains behind, to sign warrants, seems to look very much as if we had *two* Governors—one to be "*called so,*" and another "*to do the business.*" This thing should be looked into. It requires and deserves investigation. We are clear the "*salary*" should go where the "*work's done.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

The public would, no doubt, be highly gratified to learn whether there is any "*voting*" to be done in the region of the "Swamp Lands." *Wesley Jones, Esq.* has gone down there to take care of his Excellency "*de facto.*" These lands will be drained now! The water will run off as easy as oil from a bottle, "for very spite."

Ibid.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear Bank, was held at the Banking House in this place on Monday last, the 5th instant. The proxy of the State was held by Daniel Dickson, Esq. The following gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year:

On behalf of the State—Owen Fennel, David Reid, John Walker, P. K. Dickinson.

On behalf of the Stockholders—T. H. Wright, John Wooster, W. C. Bettencourt A. J. DeRosset, Sr., W. A. Wright, John D. Jones, F. J. Hill.

The proposition of the Legislature to increase the Capital Stock $500,000, was not accepted. We learn that the condition of the Bank is highly prosperous, the business of the last six months having added $8,000 to the contingent fund, after paying a dividend of 4 per cent.

Wilmington Journal.

We understand that a Branch of this Bank is to be located in Greensboro,' (Guilford county,) and that Mr. Jesse Harper Lindsay, of that town, has been appointed its Cashier.

Wilmington Herald.

We understand that the Grand Jury of Guilford, last week, found a bill of indictment against a man named Ballard for circulating a pamphlet similar to that for which McBride was convicted at Forsyth Court. Ballard was imprisoned, but admitted to bail on Monday last. He is the same man, we learn, against whom an indictment was sent in to the grand jury at last term, and found not a true bill.

Greensborough Patriot.

Enlargement of the Capitol.—We learn that the contemplated enlargement of the Capitol will be commenced on the 1st of June next. This building will add very essentially to the convenience and accomodations of that stupendous edifice, and, if executed in such a style as is suitable, will be alike creditable to our taste, liberality, and national pride. We hope it may be worthy of the high purpose to which it is dedicated.—*Washington Union.*

Horrible Tragedy.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Valentine Bartle, his wife Catharine, and a little child only twelve months old, residing on a small farm on the Ridge road, about nine miles from Philadelphia, were found in or about the building cut and mangled in a most frightful manner, and completely dead. The remainder of the family, three children, were found secreted in a barn, to which they had fled for safety. It was evident that the deceased persons had been killed with an axe, which was found on the premises. A young Italian or German, who had formerly worked on the farm, is supposed to have committed the ficadish deed, and a reward of $200 had been offered for his apprehension.

Some years ago, when the Legislature of one of the middle States were framing a new Constitution, the discussion of its various provisions was warm and obstinate. Many days had been spent in fiery debate, and the vote was at length about to be taken. Just at this moment, a country member, who had been absent for some days previously, entered the House and took his seat. Another member, who was in favor of the amended Constitution, went to him and endeavored to make a convert of him.

"You must vote for the Constitution, by all means," said he.

"I'll think of it," said the country member.

"But you must make up your mind at once, man, for the vote is about to be taken."

The country member scratched his head, and seemed puzzled.

"Come, why do you hesitate? Will you promise me to vote for the Constitution? I am sure it will give general satisfaction."

"I'll vote for it on one condition," said the country member.

"What is that?"

"And on no other, by gracious!"

"But what condition is it?"

"*Why, that they let it run by my farm.*"

COMMUNICATION.

LUMBERTON, May 5, 185[illegible]

MESSRS. HALE & SON: The great struggle over and old Robeson "is herself again." The votes for and against the new county of Hoke stand, in Robeson, for new county 501, against new county 817; Richmond, for new county in favor 1,[illegible] against new county 499. Majority against new county 766, which is so great a majority that Hooper that it is now difficult to tell who [illegible] the new county. We really congratulate the counties of Richmond and Robeson upon the result, and cordially invite the Hooper men of Robeson to wheel into line—"let well enough alone." Come down to our Burnt Island [illegible] of Lumberton, where they have always received the right hand of friendly fellowship, which is still extended to them; see and examine our new and elegant Court House, our steam mill in full operation, the general improvement in our business and town, go in with us and buy stock in a pretty little steamboat that will be booming up to our wharf when the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad is finished, and we are still be united in promoting the interest and welfare of this good old "State of Robeson." It is true you acted a little unkind in wishing to cut us off from Floral, its environs and vicinity; but we have forgiving spirits and are willing to abide *vox populi*—whether our [illegible] any thing to do with the contemplated secession we cannot say. We don't think you could have imagined the incalculable injury that would have resulted to us, not only the small area of territory you would have left us, but your [illegible] would have taken the tax of 1850, which we laid for the contingencies of all the county from us. Too bad, too bad. Did you calculate the injury that would result to another town in our county, not extensively known abroad, but notorious amongst us, by the name of [illegible] Town? Your line of demarkation would have split that venerable town wide open; and as a little as it is known abroad, I venture to say, without disparagement to others, that there are as people amongst us who have more etiquette the way of visiting than the inhabitants of [illegible] fle Town. Many of them have not failed for many years to pay their respects twice a year to the high functionaries of the law, and at regular times, I think about the 4th Thursday in March and 1st Thursday after the 4th in September, clad and caparisoned in their best, [illegible] out before them every congee and attention they think will render them pleasant during their visit and be permitted by the highest functionary. What would become of the [illegible] geny of Mr. Samuel Lockleer, or as he was better known in those times of crude nature, before refinement and fashion had laid every thing [illegible] coolly in the shade, by the name of old [illegible] the Nimrod of that era? Did you ever hear his Panther story, related by himself? If not, let me tell it to you, and ask it there is any [illegible] out of his town now that could perform the [illegible] feats. Sam was strolling along the banks of Drowning Creek one evening with his rifle, when suddenly he heard a noise as if all the [illegible] falling off a large stooping pine; he threw a quick dark eye in the direction of the [illegible] when he discovered a full grown panther [illegible] stretching himself on a projecting limb, probably for the night. Sam stood motionless, fearing the panther might discover and attack him; he had but one load and that was in his gun. In his own words, "God bless you mam I [illegible] hung at nine, but a notion tuck me to get [illegible] on all fores and drive Mr. B's old bull, who was grasing close by me wid de kattle close to [illegible] ther big pine about 70 yards from the panther. I drove him up edzackly nice. I got behind a pine and looked along de site; mam I was feerd the panter would hear my heart beat. mam I was afeerd to leave and afeerd to stay less I might miss him and if I did not only spile dance was in de bull. I raised up and fired my gun, Now Greg, my life lays in your hand mam she roared, and as she did I dropt every thing and catched the bull by de tail. mam I was taken with a sudden leaving and de [illegible] of de kattle follered; mam it was over a thunder storm when we started, de bull run, de [illegible] bellered and he kicked; mam it was all to no good for him. I was dar long wid de tail; so bless your soul, he cared me over logs stumps and saplins, through briars and brush, sometimes dragging, sometimes in de air, but bless your soul I held de tail a deth hold; he landed me in his master's cow pen; he jumped de pen fence, and I went over wid him; he down and so did I; it was about three miles the panter and we cum it in a hurry you believe; I lay dar until about dark when cum to pen de kattle dey found me and I um what happened, de nabors got together day and I told dem what to go, and God [illegible] your soul when dey got dar, dar lay oil and de panter as cold as a wedge."

A MILLIONAIRE'S FEAST.

A Paris letter gives this account of dinner given by Baron Rothschild to [illegible] vaez, at which were present only [illegible] eight guests, the flower of the French [illegible] tocracy:

"In the first place, there was the splendid service of Sevres porcelaine which belonged to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and which was bought by Rothschild for 150,000 francs. Besides this enormous price, he still pays an annuity of 10,000 francs to the person who consented to give it up to him. During the repast the whole service of the table was changed [illegible] times, the last being of silver and gold, wrought by the most celebrated artists of Europe. It is almost impossible to tell by what end, by what side, to take hold of the things, the use of which almost disappeared beneath the material and the workmanship, both so precious as to make of most ordinary articles veritable works of art. The knives, for instance, were so ornamented and so carved, that it was quite difficult to [illegible] them.

"All these riches were sent off to London the day after the revolution of February, and were the wonder of the nobility of England, when they played at a grand dinner given to the Duke of Wellington. As to the eatables of the dinner I am describing, they consisted, says a reporter of the impossibilities of the season, sought for from the most celebrated hot-houses, and hunted from the most noted hunting-grounds of France. Peaches, cherries, strawberries, &c., appeared in the greatest abundance at the dessert by the side of pineapples, which, says the same reporter, blushed at having cost only one hundred francs apiece. Besides these were various rare fruits from tropical climates; in short, the luxury was of the most unheard-of character, and the guests did not rise from table until after ten o'clock."

The Union Sold.—Mrs. Partington, on being told that Mr. Ritchie had sold "The Union," exclaimed: Alas, alas! I fears he would do something awful when I hear that Congress had dejected the bill to [illegible] tify him! I wonder if he sold the [illegible] with it and if I've got to become a nigger slave? If so I shall emulate to the South, where they know how to treat the [illegible] critters." And Mrs Partington sighed deeply and said no more.

A Heavy Tax.—The largest individual tax paid in New York is by William B. Astor. Last year he paid into the City Treasury the sum of *twenty three thousand eight hundred and ninety one dollars,* for taxes. The assessed value of his property in that city is $2,600,300.

Rare Epigram.—The history of a certain William Smith, who lived at Pearlpen is thus pithily summed up on a tombstone in the churchyard of that place:

"Here lies William Smith: and what is
Somewhat rarish
He was born, bred and hang'd in
This here parish."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—Br. Brig J. W. Johnston from Boston; Schrs. Lillie Saunders from New York; [illegible] from Charleston. 4.—Br. Brig Seaman from New York. 7.—Brig Joanu from Martinique; Schr. R. W. Brown from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1851.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We are glad to see that the Wadesborough Argus is authorized to announce Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY as a candidate for Congress in that District.

We trust that the Whigs, and not only the Whigs but the friends of the Constitution and the Union, and the opponents of Secession, will rally to his support, and elect him by a triumphant majority. They can, and we believe they will. Gen. Dockery is a true man, a friend of the Union, an unwavering Whig, whose sterling talents have often been exerted with effect in the cause of his country and his party.

The Argus announces that he will attend Stanly Court this week, Lincoln Court on the first Monday in June; and other places to be hereafter fixed on.

The same paper says that Capt. Green W. Caldwell declared himself a candidate at Union Court.

The Superior Court for this County adjourned at 12 o'clock on Friday last, leaving a great many cases on the Civil Docket undisposed of, they having been continued on Tuesday evening, in the expectation that two criminal trials would take place. Only one, however, was tried, that of the slaves Damon and his wife, for the murder of Tilghman Rant. Damon was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 6th of June. The woman was acquitted. Solicitor Strange for the State; Messrs. Dobbin and Shepherd for the prisoners.

We understand that some of the witnesses were put under recognizance to appear at Edgecombe Superior Court as witnesses against a Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, who is indicted as accessory to the murder.—Phillips has not been heard of, we believe, since his supposed departure from New York in the steamer for Havana.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—There are numerous indications that this Road *is to be abandoned!*

First, we see no notice of any additional subscriptions in Petersburg or elsewhere. The $30,000 subscribed at Petersburg seems to have been a spasmodic effort only.

Next, the Raleigh Register says, "In the event of the probable failure to be rebuilt of the Raleigh and Gaston Road—even though it be but a temporary failure—the benefits of a Plank Road connection with Fayetteville will be almost inestimable." Which we construe into an admission that the case is hopeless.

Finally, we are surprised to hear, from the Goldsborough Republican, that the mail from the North, for Raleigh and the Western part of this State, is to be brought to Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe, by the Wilmington Rail Road, and thence by stages to Raleigh! The mail for Fayetteville to come by Warsaw. The mail coming from Rocky Mount to Raleigh and thence to Greensborough, has been taken by Messrs. Springs and McLean of Greensborough, who also have the contract from Goldsborough to Raleigh.

We confess our astonishment that the people of Raleigh, Franklin, Granville, Warren, Petersburg, Norfolk, &c., will for one moment consent to the discontinuance of this Rail Road. The proposition of the State is a liberal one, which they ought not to hesitate to accept.

Gen. Saunders says through the Standard, that he uttered no such sentiments as that ascribed to him by the Wilmington Journal." We give the General the benefit of his denial, (the bad grammar of which shows that that, at least, is his own.) If the General had said *what* it was that he had not uttered, we should have been more enlightened; but we suppose, in the absence of any certain information, that he alludes to that part of the Petersburg Intelligencer's account of his speech in that place, in which he was reported to have said, that "if the Raleigh and Gaston Road was permitted to go down, the people of North Carolina would be forced to build up a market within their own State, and send to that market the produce which has heretofore been sold in Petersburg."

It is certainly a little odd, that Gen. Saunders should only now, on the 10th of May, contradict a report of his speech which was made on the 22d of April, immediately published in Petersburg, and commented upon in various parts of the State. Until better advised, we must incline to the opinion, that the General did, in the fury of his eloquence, use the argument ascribed to him, but that it was not intended for the meridian of North Carolina. The very fact that he avoids saying *what* it is that he denies, would, if there were no other reason, induce us to believe that the General was quibbling.

In regard to another of the Wilmington Journal's charges against him he is more explicit. He says he did not introduce Mr. Memminger to our Legislature, as the advocate of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road. He was then Attorney General of the State, he says, and neither introduced Mr. Memminger to the floor of the Assembly, nor urged the passage of the measure, in any form or shape." Now in this instance the General clearly proves an alibi, and he consequently comes out flat-footed. He does not move gingerly, as if he were treading among eggs, as in the first denial, but marches boldly up to the work.

The General closes his article as follows, which we give him the benefit of, without indulging in some reflections which the *present* posture of affairs might warrant:—

"Had the Editors [of the Journal] turned to the records of 1838, they might have found a true report of Gen. S's views in regard to the improvement of the State by a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, and of Wilmington as a port, which met at the time with the concurrence of a distinguished Democratic friend of that town; and to the memorial then presented to the General Assembly, he begs to refer the Journal, if inclined to learn his real feelings and sentiments."

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa arrived at New York on Thursday, with Liverpool accounts to the 29th ult.

Cotton had further declined ⅛ of a penny, caused by advices from the U. S. as to the supply. Fair Uplands 6¾d. Sales of the week 38,500 bales. Private letters state the fall at ¼d. The stock of cotton in Liverpool was 576,000 bales, against 549,000 last year. Of American, 381,000 against 349,000.

Thos. H. Seymour, Loco, has been re-elected Governor of Connecticut, by the Legislature.

A MISTAKE.—In an article on the Banks in the United States, copied into the Charleston Mercury from the N. O. Bulletin, it is said,—

"North Carolina has increased her banking capital from $3,400,000 to $7,790,000—her paper medium from $2,950,000 to $4,250,000; while she has only increased her specie from $1,320,000 to $3,645,000!"

The Banking Capital of this State is only a little over $4,000,000, instead of $7,790,000.—We have no means of knowing how nearly correct the other statements are.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—This body assembled in great force in Charleston on Monday the 5th inst., there being 431 Delegates present. It is not, the reader will bear in mind, the State Convention, authorized by the Legislature, but only a Convention of Delegates from the various "State Rights Associations" in South Carolina. It is not, consequently, clothed with any authority; wherefore, what it lacks in that respect, it might naturally be expected to make up in bluster. The State Convention is to meet in December next.

Ex-Gov. Richardson was elected President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

One of the first things submitted to the meeting was a letter from Langdon Cheves, strongly against the separate secession of South Carolina. He inveighs most bitterly against the Union, but counsels delay, in the confident expectation that the other Southern States will unite in disunion. He speaks of the democratic party as the party of the South, that is, the disunion party, and thinks that the Whigs generally will join them on that ground. It is true, and we are happy that it is, that disunion has but few advocates out of that party; but it is far from being true, we are also rejoiced to say, that that party is altogether infected with the South Carolina madness; and we trust and believe that all Mr. Cheves' calculations on Whig support will prove visionary.

This letter was immediately succeeded by the following resolutions from a committee of 21:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

2. *Resolved*, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

3. *Resolved*, That we hold the right of Secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the Convention of the People, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

These resolutions were accompanied by a long Address to the other Southern States.

A minority of the members of the committee submitted the following as a substitute for the above resolutions:—

The undersigned, the minority of the Committee of Twenty-one, dissenting, as they are constrained to do, from the report of the majority of the Committee, as involving a departure from the proper objects of this meeting, and prematurely making issues not called for by the present occasion, beg leave to recommend, as a substitute for said report, the resolution submitted by a Delegate from Anderson, amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That feeling entire confidence in the Constitutional organs of our State Government, and the wisdom and fidelity of the Convention, elected under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, we are perfectly willing to leave to them the mode and measure of redress for the wrongs we have suffered from the Federal Government, as well as the time of its application; and, without indicating or suggesting the course it behooves them to pursue, we hereby pledge ourselves to abide, by their action, whether the same shall be for secession from the Union, with or without the co-operation of the other Southern States.

The whole of Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to the discussion of these resolutions. Those of the majority were advocated by Messrs. Gregg, Gaunt, Adams, Colcock, Calhoun, Ex-Gov. Seabrook, Black, Badger, McCall, and Martin; and those of the minority by Senator Butler, Messrs. Orr, Barnwell, A. P. Hayne, and Simons.

The substitute of the minority was rejected "by a very large majority," and then the original resolutions were passed, the second and third unanimously, and the others with but few dissenting voices. The Address was also adopted unanimously.

In the course of the speech of Col. Arthur P. Hayne, he stated that three-fourths of the people of Charleston were in favor of the views of Messrs. Cheves, Butler and Orr; to which Ex-Gov. Seabrook replied, that "the *foreign* population of South Carolina are against her"—alluding to the numerous merchants from other States settled in Charleston. He spoke of these as measuring their patriotism by the scale of profit and loss.

The Hon. J. A. Black of Columbia, said,

"He had come to the conclusion that if we remain any longer in the Union we shall lose our property, our lives, our self-respect and honor. He thanked God that he had not heard, during this debate, one individual state that he was for the Union at all events. The people were united in the feeling that the honor of South Carolina was at stake. It has been said that the gold of Philip was at work, he therefore advised the State to strike in time, and thus save the honor of the people from the degradation they would incur were they to accept it."

A little common sense mingled with Mr. Black's patriotism, might have brought him to the conclusion that they were much more likely to lose their property, &c. out of the Union than in it. What is meant by the "gold of Philip," we are at a loss to imagine; but one thing is clear, that Mr. Black thinks somebody is attempting to bribe the chivalry, and what is worse, that there is danger of their accepting the bribe unless prevented by immediate action.

Gen. Martin said it was with him "the settled principle of a life time, to get rid of this Union as speedily as we can."

The Convention adjourned soon after the above votes, on Thursday afternoon.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Northern papers are still a good deal perplexed by reports relative to this projected piratical movement.—The latest account we have of it, is from the Savannah Republican, that 600 men, who had assembled at Jacksonville, Florida, have dispersed, in consequence of the seizure of the steamer at New York, which was to have taken them on board.

The President of the U. S. and several Heads of the Departments have accepted an invitation to attend the celebration of the completion of the great Hudson and Erie Rail Road off to-morrow. The road is 460 miles long, the longest in the world, we believe.

SNOW.—In Baltimore and Washington City, on Monday the 5th inst., Snow fell for several hours, covering the roofs of houses and the leaves of trees, presenting a novel contrast.

Wm. D. Gause, son of Thos. F. Gause of Wilmington, was instantly killed on the 29th ult. in Marion District, S. C. by the accidental discharge of his own gun, caused by his falling over a log, whilst the gun was in his hand. He was in his 19th year.

Among the deaths in California, we notice that of Col. John O. Roberts, of Asheville, N. C. which occurred at Tuttletown, Mormon Gulch, on the 9th of March.

QUEER REASONING.—The Washington Union is endeavoring to prove that the Compromise measures are *Democratic measures:* passed by the Democratic party and only obeyed by the Democratic party! As it is well known that the principal opposition to those measures here and elsewhere comes from the Democracy, the Union's attempt to steal Whig thunder is laughable. That its manner of arguing the question may be seen, however, we publish the following pathetic conclusion to one of its articles:

"Would to God that the whigs of Ohio, when they were electing Mr. Wade—the whigs of New York, when they were electing Mr. Fish—and, latterly, the whigs of Massachusetts, when they could only oppose the election of Mr. Sumner by running a man whose sentiments on this question were almost as bad—would to God, we say, that their task were as easy as that of the democrats in freeing themselves from the imputation of having weakened the sacred provision of the constitution we have quoted!"

The Union could scarcely have chosen three such unfortunate examples. How stands the case in Ohio, New York and Massachusetts? Why the first is represented by Salmon P. Chase, an avowed abolitionist, elected two years ago, by the Democratic party! In opposition to Hamilton Fish, the New York Democracy supported John A. Dix, formerly a Democratic Senator, and then and now, the friend of Martin Van Buren, and the ablest leader of the free soil party! The Whigs of Massachusetts are also denounced. And for what? Why, because they voted against Sumner and Rantoul, and for a man "almost as bad"!

Really, the Union has a singular way of proving that the Compromise measures are democratic. The Democrats in the three States named, vote for and elect abolitionists of the worst stamp—confessed to be so by the Union—and they are "natural allies" to the South! The Whigs vote for men, who, the Union says, are "almost as bad," and therefore the Whigs are "natural allies" to the abolitionists! Clear reasoning, that!

But how is it at the South? Why the yeas and nays show, that the only opposition to these measures from the South was democratic! Who are they who voted against the Compromise? Why, Butler, Davis, Turney, Soule, and a host of other good and true Democrats, elected by democratic constituencies. And yet the Union considers these measures as democratic, and tells the people that they were opposed by Whigs!

THE GATE OF DECEPTION.—The course which has brought South Carolina to the melancholy condition of treason in which we now behold her, was one of deceit,—affected devotion to the Constitution and the Union, with insidious assaults upon both. By this means the unwary were entrapped, through false statements of injuries and ruin to South Carolina.

The same game is now played in North Carolina. In our last Legislature were a number of secessionists—not *now*, but hereafter, when the occasion should call for secession. They only wanted to establish the principle *now*, as an abstract right. This was a thin veil, covering South Carolina treason to the Constitution and Union, which manifests itself wherever it dares to show itself by the certainty of a fellow feeling.

We have an instance of this in point.

In the Charlotte Hornet's Nest of May 3d, the Editor says,—

"The position of the Democrats in this State upon the only question which should, and which only does divide men (and not parties) is the safe one. In case of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law by Congress, the Democrats are in favor of Secession. *Not* secession *now*, mark it distinctly, but only in favor of it when that exigency arises upon which the Whigs swear they will RESIST."

Two days after this was printed, the same Editor makes his appearance in the Charleston Convention, whose only object was to determine whether South Carolina shall secede *now*, or await the similar action of other Southern States. The first thing we see of the Editor is his offering the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*,—Action."

Well, this looks like secession without waiting for "the *repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law by Congress*."

The next we see of this Editor is the following report of his speech by the Charleston Courier:—

"Mr. Badger, Editor of the Charlotte, N. C., "Hornet's Nest and True Southron," a delegate from both the York and Indian Lands Association, craved the indulgence of the meeting for addressing them, but considered that he should be dead to the noblest principles of nature if he could sit and hear, unmoved, the many compliments that had been paid, during the progress of the debate, to North Carolina his adopted State. His forefathers were South Carolinians—he himself was a Virginian by birth, and he was now half-way back in his pilgrimage to the Mecca of his fathers. Mr. Badger, with considerable earnestness and eloquence, advocated separate State action, and assured the Convention that the moment South Carolina acted, she would touch a chord in the hearts of the young men of North Carolina, that would bring them from the mountains to the seaboard, to her aid."

Several things in this are worthy of note.—The most important is the assertion that the young men of North Carolina are going *to* the aid of South Carolina when she secedes. It would be dangerous for South Carolina to rely on such random statements. It may even be questioned whether this pilgrim himself would finish his journey to Mecca in such a contingency; but it he did, his companions would be few, and they would all be officers—no privates.—They might not be wanted, therefore, for South Carolina has already ten officers to every private.

The next thing remarkable is, that we have read the accounts of the sayings and doings of the Convention with care, and we have nowhere, except in the speech of Mr. Badger himself, seen North Carolina once mentioned. We were congratulating ourselves on this fact, when the speech came, to damp our joy. We have a faint hope, however, that the speech was conned in *anticipation* of the Convention, and of the great things which *might* therein be said of North Carolina, and that, having been prepared, it would not do to let it spoil for want of delivery. Of one thing we do rejoice, that no native son of North Carolina—none but one who boasted that he was half Virginian, half South Carolinian—was in such a place to misrepresent North Carolina.

Our main object in noticing this, is, however, to caution our readers against all this tribe of "secessionists not now, but hereafter." They are hostile to the Union, and are working insidiously to overthrow it. They dare not come out openly, for then their influence would be at an end. But they are dangerous under their assumed mask.

THE WILMINGTON HERALD, *Semi-weekly*.—First No. just received. Talcott Burr, Jr. Editor.

A GOVERNMENT SHAVE.—The new Three Cent pieces ordered to be coined by the law of the late Congress, are stated to be worth only 2 2-5 Cents each. A profit of $200 on every $1000.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says,—

"It is somewhat thinner and smaller than a half dime, and while new has the appearance of silver, with rather a slippery feeling; 3,333⅓ of these pieces make a hundred dollars, and contain $83,33 of silver, leaving a profit in the hands of the Mint of $16,67 on every $83,33. A dead swindle of full 20 per cent. God save the Republic."

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THIS WORLD.—The magnificent country seat on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia, called Andalusia, so superbly fitted up by Nicholas Biddle during the height of his fame and prosperity as President of the United States Bank, has been bought by Barnum, the show-man!

THE NEXT CROP OF COTTON.—Speculations founded on the next crop of cotton, (the stalk being scarcely out of the earth,) have already commenced. The frosts of the early part of this month being duly reported by telegraph at New York, caused a rise of ⅜ to ½ a cent. This was before the arrival of the last Steamer, with news of a fall equal to ⅜ of a cent in Liverpool. It is certainly too early to make any reliable calculation as to the next crop. But, a writer in some Southern paper calculates, that even should the crop reach three millions of bales, the price will be high, from the inadequacy of the supply. It is idle to hazard a conjecture, as yet, either as to the extent of the next crop, or the price it will bear.

A NEW YORK POLITICIAN.—Mr. Gerritt Smith, a prominent politician of the Western part of New York, has published a statement which illustrates the character of the New York politician. Speaking of the recent resignation of the thirteen Locofoco Senators of that State, to defeat the passage of the law to enlarge the Erie Canal, on the ground of its being unconstitutional, Mr. Smith says,—

"Only nineteen hours before the resignation took place one of these Senators told me that he had no "constitutional scruples" against the bill; that he was well aware that the interests of his constituents called loudly on him to give his vote for it; and that nothing made him reluctant to give it, but the unpleasantness of going against his party. In the same interview he read to me a brief, though conclusive, argument in favor of the constitutionality of the bill—an argument which, he told me, he had written for the purpose of reading it in his place in the Senate ere giving his vote for the bill."

Yet that Senator's name is attached to the protest which solemnly declared the ground of secession to be a conviction—a controlling, deep-rooted, irrepressible conviction—that the bill was utterly unconstitutional,—did violence to the constitution—and therefore must be defeated at all hazards and by any means.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A late number of the Scientific American contains a very large engraving of the immense building in which the Fair is now held, it having been opened, doubtless, on the 1st inst. The building is made of Glass. It was designed by a Mr. Joseph Paxton, who has been celebrated in England, for a number of years, as an ingenious superintendent of buildings for green-houses and rural decorations. The plan was conceived and elaborated in one night. Among the many plans proposed, and the competitors were men of no ordinary character, Paxton's was selected by the Commissioners, and his name will go down to posterity with the history of the World's Fair.—The building is a vast one. It is 1,848 feet long, 408 feet broad, 66 feet high, with a transept of 108 feet in height, enclosing a row of elm trees.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH MADE VISIBLE.—We refer the reader to the interesting article on this subject, on the preceding page. In addition to which, Mr. W. C. Bond, of the Cambridge University, says that he has satisfactorily repeated the same experiment. To a wooden beam, about 30 feet high, in the tower of the Observatory, he attached a Torsion Circle, in the centre of which he fastened one end of a silver wire, thirty feet long, of the size commonly known as 'fine No. 6,' and to the other end of this wire is fastened a metallic cylinder weighing about four pounds, and terminating below in a conical point; on a platform directly below the weight and about thirty feet below the point of suspension is inscribed a circle of six and a half feet diameter, with the requisite subdivisions and radii. After giving the pendulum an unbiased arc of vibration, a few minutes' observation will serve to show with certainty the motion of the earth on its axis, as the terminating point of the weight will be seen at each successive vibration to arrive at the northern boundary of the circle a little more easterly than it did at the preceding one.

Another correspondent says that this beautiful experiment is so simple that it may be readily repeated in most of our dwellings.

FAME.—The Editor of the Richmond Whig, whose writings possess freshness, vigor, and originality, beyond those of any political editor within our knowledge, makes a terrible onslaught on Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy,—in which, by the way, we do not sympathize with the Editor, for the reason, that, if the book be not without faults, they are faults of taste, or style, having no tendency to deprave the heart or the manners of mankind; but the whole effect of the book is to improve both, (and that cannot be said of the great majority of modern publications.) Our object, however, is simply to copy the following passage:—

"'Tis clear, that the having a present reputation, no matter how high, never was a warrant of the true merit that will go down to another age, and even, like the sun, grow broader as it descends. Literary greatness is a thing too immortal for any one generation, however wise, to judge of. If you have seen what seems such an everlasting thing born, how are you, poor creature of a day! to tell that it will outlive even your own obscure and ephemeral existence? It takes a succession of such as you to constitute any evidence of that sort of merit which you suppose, when you set Dickens and Sue and Headley and Tupper on high, as great authors. If you have seen a great celebrity born, conclude that you'll see it die, and you'll seldom be wrong. I myself have, in my own brief span, witnessed without delight the nativity of a thousand of these Gods of a vulgar reputation—divine Poets, Orators, Artists, Heroes, Statesmen and Geniuses in general—whom I saw, perhaps in a month, and saw without surprise, go to the tomb. I have been a long and a loving watcher of these skies of Fame and their stars; and when I see a great sudden blaze, that puts out all the rest, have come to know that it is some silly exhalation in our own low atmosphere, not one of the eternal lights beyond it. At best, a great cotemporary vogue is greatly to be suspected. Mere blockheads have gotten it a hundred times oftener than the noblest wits. Doubtless present success and perpetual honors are far too much for a mere mortal's lot: the Gods (old Herodotus intimates) are too envious of human happiness to grant one man so much; wherefore, they divide it into two parts—the present, which they give to fools and knaves; the future, which they reserve for Genius and Virtue. This is the true theory of Tupper's renown and Homer's beggary; of Polk's success and Harry Clay's failure."

Whilst we admit the general correctness of the idea as to present fame, it should be remembered, that the facilities for reading, produced by the improvements in printing and the spread of education, make the public judgment of the present day far more reliable, on purely literary subjects, than it was of old, or even a century ago.

WEARING THE PANTALOONS.—We see frequent notices in our exchange papers, of women dressed in men's clothes, and one paper in a western city, edited by a woman, openly advocates the change, urging all women to cast off gowns, and clothe themselves in coat and pantaloons. The latest instance of this is an "highly respectable family," named Springer, from Philadelphia on their way to California, the four young ladies being dressed, like their father and brother, in fashionable black coats and pants, buff vests, and hats of glossy black; hair cut short, &c.

This is a fashion not to be argued against. The truly modest and refined woman will never adopt it.

DYING DECLARATIONS.—In our last we noticed a decision in Georgia, that the dying declarations of a murdered man could not be received in evidence, because, under the 6th Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States a prisoner is entitled "to be confronted with the witnesses against him,"—a thing impossible where the witness dies before the trial. This was a startling decision, for under it many a murderer would go unpunished. We are glad therefore to see the doctrine exploded by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. At the late Term of that Court, in the case of the State *vs.* Tilghman, the argument was urged by Mr. J. W. Bryan, for the prisoner, and rested on both the 6th Article as above, and the 7th section of the North Carolina Declaration of Rights. Judge Pearson, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court, thus summarily and satisfactorily disposes of the objection:—

"In the argument, the prisoner's counsel assumed the position, that dying declarations are excluded as evidence in our State, by the provision of the 7th sec. of the Bill of Rights: "In all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony." We do not feel the force of the argument. The witness who proved what the dying man said, may be confronted with "other testimony," and the case is exactly the same as that of a witness who proves that the prisoner executed a certain deed, or wrote a certain letter, whereupon the deed or the letter is received as evidence against him. This section of the Bill of Rights was aimed at the old practice, by which prisoners were not allowed to have witnesses *sworn* on their behalf, and the testimony came altogether on the part of the crown. Our ancestors did not intend to deny the rule of evidence, as to dying declarations, but to assert that, in criminal prosecutions, prisoners ought to be allowed to have witnesses in their behalf, sworn and examined."

A friend of the Legal profession has directed our attention to two other decisions of our Supreme Court, which would negative the Georgia decision, as they recognise as an established principle of law, that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States limit the power of the General Government, and not that of the States, unless the latter are expressly named. The first is in the case of the R. & G. Rail Road *vs.* Davis, 2d Dev. and Battle, 459, in which Chief Justice Ruffin said.—

"The 6th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, providing that "no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation," has always been understood to be a limitation of the power of the Federal government, and not of that of the States. It was authoritatively so held by the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Barrow v. the Mayor of Baltimore*, 7 Peters's Rep. 243; which dispenses with further observations from this Court."

In the State *vs.* Newsom, 5th Iredell, 251, Judge Nash, delivering the opinion of the Court, says,—

"The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people of the United States, for their own government, and not for that of the different States. The limitations of power, contained in it and expressed in general terms, are necessarily confined to the General Government. It is now the settled construction of that instrument, that no limitation upon the power of government extends to, or embraces the different States, unless they are mentioned, or it is expressed to be so intended." —*Barrow v. the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore*, 7 Peters's Rep. 240. *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company v. Davis*, 2 Dev. & Bat. 459.

The Editor of the N. C. Argus has associated with himself Orin Seaville, Esq. as joint Editor of that paper.

The Wadesborough Argus gives an account of a Union meeting, composed of both parties, held at Monroe, Union county, during the late Superior Court. Major D. A. Covington presided. A discussion took place between the Chairman and Dr. W. L. Terry, on the one hand, and Capt. Green W. Caldwell on the other, in which the Captain seems to have been worsted. He opposed the meeting and its resolutions in favor of the Union and against Secession, and endeavored to persuade the democrats to leave. The Editor of the Argus says that he neither saw nor heard of a man in favor of the dissolution of the Union. We suppose he excepted Capt. Caldwell, who belongs to another county.

The call for the above meeting was signed by 99 names—51 democrats, 48 whigs.

MR. WEBSTER.—About six thousand persons in New York city have signed an Address to Mr. Webster, asking him to visit that city and deliver a speech. Among the signers are a large number of Democrats, whose devotion to the Union and the Constitution is greater than their devotion to party.

Bank of Wadesborough.—On the 28th ult. a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Wadesborough was held at their Banking House, when the following Directors were chosen:—W. R. Leak, S. W. Cole, Joseph Medley, Geo. W. Little, Purdie Richardson, Joseph White, and Nelson P. Liles.

W. R. Leak was elected President, and H. B. Hammond Cashier. Thos. S. Ashe is the Bank's attorney, and Nathan Beverly Notary Public.

The Bank is now in operation, and we sincerely hope that it will do a good and safe business, both as regards the Stockholders and the customers. Tuesday is their discount day.

It will be at once seen, by any one conversant with our community, that it would be hard to find a set of officers more suitable than those of the Bank of Wadesborough, both as regards eligibility and integrity, and sure we are that they will give entire satisfaction to all concerned. *Wadesborough Argus.*

The Republic says the receipts of the Post Office Department, for the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1850, amounted to $1,531,495.98; showing an increase of $241,837.58, or about 18 7.10 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of 1849.

The quarter ending on the 30th September, 1850, also showed an increase of more than 17 per cent. on the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and it is probable that the increase of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next, over the receipts of the preceding year, will be 17 or 18 per cent.

These results are extremely gratifying. The increase is much beyond the estimate made by the Postmaster General in his last annual report, and much beyond the usual increase from year to year. The increase for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1850, was 14⅝ per cent., as stated in the last annual report from the Department; and the increase for the three previous years, as stated in the annual report made by P. M. Gen. Collamer, in 1849, was as follows:

For year ending June 30, 1847, 11 27-100 per c.
" " 1848, 7 43-100 "
" " 1849, 14 20-100 "

The revenues and business of this Department have nearly doubled in the last five years; and this increase affords very gratifying evidence of the continued and rapid progress of our country in wealth, business and population. It also bears the most conclusive testimony to the energy, fidelity and, ability with which the affairs of the department have been managed by the present Postmaster General.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session in this School will close on Monday the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, July 2d, and continue five months. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Per order of Directors.

H. ELLIOT, President.

May 8, 1851. 71-6w

Josiah Johnson of Clinton, has been appointed by the Governor of New York, Commissioner for that State, to take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., in North Carolina.—*North Carolinian.*

MARRIED,

In this vicinity on the 6th inst., by Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. F. N. ROBERTS, of Clinton, N. C., to Miss ANN M. JOHNSON, daughter of the late Constant Johnson.

In Robeson county, on the 8th inst., by Rev. H. McLean, Mr. JOHN McMILLAN, to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Rev. D. Smith.

In Sampson county on the 8th inst., by John C. Williams, Esq., SMITH F. FAIRCLOTH, Esq., to Miss MARTHA, daughter of William Williams, Esq., all of Sampson County.

In Marion Dist., S. C., on Thursday evening, April 24th, at the residence of Mrs. Sabrina B. McCall, by the Rev. Joseph Brown, WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Bennettsville, S. C., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Nathan McCall, Esq.

In Albemarle, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. S. Walker, JOHNSON R. HARGRAVE, Attorney at Law, of Wadesboro', to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of the late Col. John Crump, of Montgomery county.

In Anson county, on the 1st inst., by Wm. Shadding, Esq., Mr. E. T. GADDY, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of David Lilly, deceased.

In Oxford, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Jos. J. Ridley, Mr. THEODORE B. KINGSBURY, of that place, to Miss SALLIE JONES, daughter of the late Gen. Roger P. Atkinson, of Warren county, Miss.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 17th ult. RACHEL JERNIGAN, aged 78.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 13.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	10 a 10½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8 a 9	Oats,	50
Corn,	80 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	81	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 12	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—The past week has had its variety of feeling in the Cotton market. In the early part it was steady, and even towards the middle, animated and sought for at an advance on previous quotations. But the news by the Europa, which arrived here on the 9th, had a chilling effect; we now report prices unsettled.

TURPENTINE.—Sales of Virgin dip at 2 70; Yellow 1 90 to 2 00; Hard 1 00 to 1 05. Sales of Spirits Turpentine for shipment at 27 cts.; sales to the country trade at 29 to 30 cts. No. 3 Rosin 75 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce at 10½ to 11½ cts. Corn 75 to 78. Flour 5 12½ to 7 75. Lard scarce at 11 to 11½. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—prime Mill 8 25 to 9 25, ordinary 6 25 to 6 75, inferior 2 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 25 to 2 30, Virgin 3 05 to 3 25, Hard 1 90. Spirits 28 to 28½. Tar 1 35 to 1 45.

At New York, cotton fell ⅛ to ¾ after the arrival of the Europa, and dull at that.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¾ to 10 3-16—a fall of ⅜.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,101,102 bales, against 1,848,414 last year. Increase 252,688.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 7—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J W Wright, Jas McIver, D W Rogers, J A Craven, Island Ford Co, Jones & Barbee, J Piggott, J Stafford, Foust & Troy, M V Jones, and sundry passengers.

May 7—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for Roger & Reese, C F Faucett, J D Williams, A M Campbell, E J Hale, Mr French, J Piggott, Enniss, Shemwell & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, D W Rogers, J & B G Worth.

May 9—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J Spinks, Cook & Johnson, Rockfish Co, W McIntyre, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, Cross Creek Co, H Branson & Son, G McNeill, J H Hall, E W Willkings, Lash & Bro, T Linebeck, F & H Fries, G M Bingham, B Julian, M Russell, D J McAlister, D Murphy, J A Williams, J Blount, L F Carr, F J Hill, Thos Hill.

May 12.—Steamer Rowan, with tow Boats Ben Berry and Mike Cronly, with full loads for H & E J Lilly, B Rose & Son, J Utley, Hall & Hall, T S Lutterloh, A W Steel, W J Mytover, J & T Waddill, and others.

May 10—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J C Dobbin, Hall, Sackett & Co, "Panorama," C W Andrews, H Erambert, Hall & Hall, Rev J R McIntosh, E Glover, M L & R J Holmes, and sundry passengers.

May 13—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for sundry persons.

Fayetteville and Northern

PLANK ROAD.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to stock in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, will take place in the Town Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday, the 6th of June next, with a view to the organization of the Company and location of the Road.

ROBERT STRANGE,
B. W. ROBINSON,
ARCH'D McLEAN,
J. W. PEARCE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JOEL WILLIAMS,
D. G. MACRAE,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.

May 12, 1851. 71-3w

HOTEL HALL.

WILL OPEN THIS EVENING,

AND CONTINUE

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD,

HUTCHINGS'

Great Moving Panorama,

EMBRACING all the grand, beautiful, and sublime scenery upon the sea and shores of the Mediterranean for nearly Four Thousand miles, and pronounced by the public and press to be far the most beautiful, diversified and magnificent Painting ever brought out in this country.

Open every Evening at 7 o'clock. Commence moving at 8.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Children and servants half price.

April 12. 1w

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

May 12, 1851. 71-2m

Juniper Lumber Wanted.

30,000 FEET of Juniper LUMBER wanted. Apply to R. M. ORRELL.

May 8. 71-2w

To Contractors.

SEALED Proposals for the erection of two TOLL HOUSES on the line of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road—one at the junction, the other at Big Rockfish—will be received at the office of said Company until Tuesday

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

March 10, 1851. 66tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of

Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats: Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 21, 1851. 68-8w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

500 Acres of LAND

For Sale,

IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C., NEAR THE COAL MINES ON DEEP RIVER.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, on the Estate of L. K. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of MAY next, on a credit of nine months, a TRACT OF LAND in Moore county, and within one mile of the Coal Mines on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of Land has no farm nor improvements upon it; it contains a quantity of the very best long-leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting Ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the head of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evans's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the Land will be shown, or any information given.

JOHN BOROUGHS, Adm'r.

Orange county, April 4, 1851. 67ts-p2

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought Iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

PLANTS.

I HAVE a few dozen DAHLIAS, very double and magnificent kinds, all colors, striped, shaded, and tipped, 10 to 25 cents each. Also, a fine assortment of CHRISANTHEMUMS, 5 to 15 cents each.

Now is the time to plant from Pots, Roses, Cape Jessamines, single Japonicas, Gold Plant, Salvias, Lantanas, and many other showy Plants, of all which a cheap and choice assortment is now ready for delivery.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, Ladies' Steel Hoes, Buist's Flower Garden Directory, Flower Pots and Tubs.

☞ A Rhododendron now in bloom.

April 7, 1851. 66tf

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters,
Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1¼ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,

South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tf8pd

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON,

for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Marble Factory.

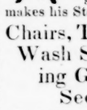
By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

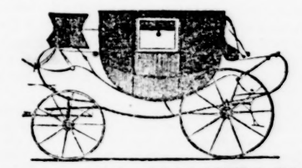
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 53tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MAC MILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by P. P. JOHNSON.

April 14. 67

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILLIPS and ROB'T WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street.

JULIUS SCOTT, } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

Cutlery and Guns.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.,)

IMPORTERS,

166 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. ☞ An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior qua.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Powders, &c. For sale by SAML J. HINSD.

April 21.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding and tales; Port Folio of a Medical Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.

Received and for sale by E. J. HALE & S.

April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead

FOR sale by SAML J. HINSD.

April 21.

D. & W. McLaurin,

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints, hams; Jaconet, Swiss and Taritan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Carres; col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; siery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen bric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and Linen Drillings; fine French double wide and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; ware and Cutlery; with a great variety, we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per lb.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the latest fashions; embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Window Shades. Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining and Pad Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensive, bought direct from the Manufacturers, on most favorable terms. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase articles in our line are requested to examine our assortment, as we will sell very cheap for CASH, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & Co.

April 8, 1851. 66tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 3 by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1851. 61